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cluded in a single species, to which the name of *Eophyton Linnæanum* has been given. Eophyton, therefore, stands by the side of Eozoön,—the one being, in the present state of our knowledge, the earliest land-plant, as the other is the earliest animal organism.—*Quarterly Journal of Science*.

## PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PASSAIC, N. J.—This active society was organized March 28th, 1867, and held its first field meeting July 15th, 1868, when glacial marks were discovered upon the rocks near Little Falls, running in a south-easterly direction.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. H. B., Camp Grant, near Richmond, Va.—The smaller of your plants is *Selaginella apus*. The larger is *Hypnum tamariscinum*. Both are found widely distributed through the United States.—J. L. R.

C. G. A., Augusta, Me.—Your insect boxes should be made as near air-tight as possible to be insect proof. The cover should shut down upon an inner shoulder, so that an invading insect will have to make four turns in order to get fairly inside the box. The inside should be daubed with creosote; or camphor, wrapped in paper with pin holes, should be pinned to the bottom of the box.

S. P. M., Cold Springs, N. Y.—Agassiz's "Methods of Study" is a good introductory Book for beginners in Zoölogy, and may be read with Tenney's "Zoölogy for Schools," Clark's "Mind in Nature," and Agassiz and Gould's "Principles of Zoölogy."

W. H. E., Coalburgh, W. Va.—The worm enclosed, which is two feet long, and the largest one we ever saw, is a gigantic Hair-worm (*Gordius*). Compare the account of the Gordius-like worm on p. 41. Also see Vol. I, p. 556.

D. M., Hamilton, Ohio.—The specimens are the "Basket-worm, or larva of the *Thyridopteryx ephemeriformis*, and will probably disclose the moth next spring. It feeds on different species of evergreens, and also on other plants, including the cotton.

F. P., Indianapolis, Ind.—The fern is *Aspidium achrostichoides* (a barren frond). It is common on shaded hillsides in the Northern States. We shall be pleased to get good specimens of the aquatic plants which we will have named for you. Send the set under numbers corresponding to those on the specimens you keep.

O. C. M., New Haven, and others.—Your papers for the Proceedings of the Chicago Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, should be sent to F. W. Putnam, Salem, Mass., quite soon, to be in time for printing.—F. W. F.

### BOOKS RECEIVED.

*On the British Species of Alpheus, Typton, and Axius, and on Alpheus Edwardsii of Audouin.* By the Rev. A. M. Norman. (From the Annals and Magazine of Natural History for September 1868.) 8vo, pp. 6.

*Cecil's Books of Natural History:—Cecil's Book of Insects; Cecil's Book of Birds; Cecil's Book of Beasts.* By Selim H. Peabody. Chicago: Clark & Co. 1868. 12mo.

*Report upon Wool and Manufactures of Wool.* (Paris Universal Exposition, 1867. Reports of the U. S. Commissioners.) By E. R. Mudge, assisted by John L. Hayes. Published by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers. Washington, 1868. 8vo.

*Naturalist's Note Book.* January. London.

*Catalogue of the Orthoptera of North America described previous to 1867.* Prepared for the Smithsonian Institution by S. H. Scudder. Washington, 1868. 8vo, pp. 89.

*Scientific Opinion* (Weekly). November, December, 1868. London.

*The American Agricultural Annual.* New York: Orange Judd & Co. 12mo. 1869. 50 cents.

*The American Horticultural Annual.* New York: Orange Judd & Co. 12mo. 1869. 50 cents.

*The Canadian Entomologist.* January, 1869. Toronto. 50 cents (gold) a year.

*On the Dynamics, Principles and Philosophy of Organic Life; An Effort to obtain definite conceptions of How do Medicines produce their Effects?* By Z. C. McElroy, M. D. St. Louis, 1869. 8vo, pp. 40.